

# THE HERALD

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PHONE 65.

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## THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The State Department of Public Instruction, established by a constitutional provision of 1851 creating the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is one of the most important of state offices when considered in relation to its wide contact with and usefulness to the people of the state.

While the duties devolving upon the incumbents in the early stage of Indiana's growth were not as onerous as in later years, yet the spirit and integrity of these pioneer leaders gave education in this state a trend that has made our commonwealth recognized for its educational progress—a progress which has been distinctly accentuated under the administration of Charles A. Greatheart, the present State Superintendent.

Today the capacity of the State Department of Public Instruction and its various divisions of work has assumed such proportions as to bring it in touch with every educational and socializing movement in the state.

The state board of education is identified with the state department of public instruction through the state superintendent, who is ex-officio, president of the board and makes known the decisions and carries out the rulings of that body. On this board sit presidents of colleges, universities and normal schools, city and county superintendents and business men.

One division of work in the department of public instruction is given over to the interpretation of school laws, and scores of letters are received and answered daily touching upon mooted points in the law. These letters come not alone from the school people, but from the laity, and must be attended to with promptness and precision.

A deputy is employed whose concern it is to keep accurate accounts of all receipts and expenditures of school funds and to tabulate financial reports that are sent in from all school corporations in the state. Other statistical information concerning the number of school buildings, extent of equipment, number of teachers and school children reported from the school districts are tabulated and kept on file in the department.

The work of the manuscript department touches not only the school officials in the state, but brings the state department directly in contact with the teachers whose manuscripts are sent to the state for grading.

In this department the manuscripts are received and graded; licenses written and forwarded to the county superintendents reporting the manuscripts. Here also is kept a record of the professional qualifications of applicants for licenses, all of whom must comply with the requirements of the minimum wage law before the various grades of licenses are issued. Each month, from January to September, hundreds of teachers' manuscripts are received in the department of public instruction for grading.

The state department also edits and sends out all questions for teachers examinations, which include every

month from 40 to 60 sets of questions.

Other publications issued by the state superintendent of public instruction are school laws, courses of study, township institute outlines, rules and regulations for accredited schools, rules and regulations governing the granting of licenses, and various educational bulletins. A biennial report is also issued by the department.

The state superintendent of public instruction is regarded as the mainstay in school legislation. Through his advice and assistance the school laws are drafted and presented to the legislature and through him in a large measure, the enactment of the laws must be secured.

Outside the immediate duties of the office, the state superintendent, because of his close relation to all progressive movements in the state, is constantly called upon to take part in important educational gatherings to speak of institutes to assist in the dedication of new school buildings, to deliver commencement addresses and otherwise to identify himself actively with affairs over the entire state.

Until the present year there has been no radical change in the staff of the state department of public instruction. The number of assistants, deputies and clerks provided by the law of 1885 has not been increased although the amount of work for each department has been constantly enlarging with the progress of the schools in the state. But during the current year the most important and far reaching school legislation ever enacted in this state has been procured.

The vocational educational law, making mandatory the teaching of agriculture and domestic science in the rural and town elementary schools of the state, manual training and domestic science in the city and town elementary schools of the state requiring mandatory the teaching of agriculture outline courses of study in these subjects for high schools in the state, will produce vital and needed changes in the school curriculum. This law also provides for the establishment of separate vocational schools. From the department are issued the offices of industrial and agricultural deputies appointed by and under the supervision of the state superintendent of public instruction thus extending the jurisdiction of the department to these special vocational schools and adding to the staff two new members.

The legislature of this year also enacted a law providing for a high school inspector whose duty it shall be to inspect high schools in the state and determine upon their fitness to be classified according to standards placed by the state board of education. This office is an addition to the state department and the high school inspector is appointed by the state superintendent of public instruction, schools and departments and creates all commissions and certificates to high schools and in it are received and examined all reports covering the work of the high schools.

The state department of public instruction is visited daily by those without as well as those within the profession who seek information on the public schools in the state. It also counts among its visitors, distinguished educators from other states for Indiana has taken some steps in education that make it worth while for other states and even countries to visit and investigate the school work.

Established with the constitution of the state, a continually increasing factor in the social growth of the state department of public instruction with its body of officials, is becoming more and more the originator, organizer, and distributor of educational principles, plans, and methods.

## A HINT TO YOUNG MOTHERS.

"When my children show the slightest symptoms of being croupy I give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and when I have a cough or cold on the lungs I take it for a few days and am soon rid of the cold," writes Mrs. Clay Fry Ferguson Sta. Mo. The first symptom of croup is hoarseness, give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and it will prevent the attack. This remedy contains no narcotic. For sale by all dealers.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

## PAY OF TRANSLATORS.

Some Foreign Books Turned Into English for From \$25 to \$100.

The industry of translating foreign authors into English has grown amazingly in the last fifteen years. Before that time there was comparatively a small demand by American readers for the writings of foreign authors, except, of course, the famous writers.

Commercialism had little to do with the early translations, most of which were accomplished as a labor of love on the part of certain English literary men.

Now the situation is changed. At the present time nearly every novel of prominence published abroad is printed also in English. Every one that makes a hit is snapped up immediately and thrown upon the American market.

As the quantity of translation from foreign authors increased the quality declined. At first the work was done by men of ability who had a thorough knowledge of the language they were dealing with. Now this branch of literature has become more drudgery and is confined to writers who work with open dictionary.

From \$25 to \$100 is paid nowadays for the translation of a foreign book. Some of these contain from 300 to 600 pages, and an energetic translator can accomplish his task in a few weeks. Keeping in mind the payment he is to receive, he hustles through the work as rapidly as possible, with the natural result.

As soon as an author makes a hit abroad his works are thrown into type here one after another as quickly as they can be turned into English. The translator and printer alone read them, and in many cases there is no criticism passed upon the execution of the work.

One woman in New York has been known to translate at the rate of eighty typewritten pages a day, and during one week she succeeded in filling a contract calling for the translation of two three hundred page books in French.

Some years ago when Belot's "Strangers of Paris" made a hit abroad, a cheap publishing house in New York began printing the author's other books. A writer who was noted principally for his speed was hired to take the work and he received \$35 for each book he translated. From six to ten days was all he required to accomplish the translation of a volume.

There are scores of men and women in New York working for \$30 or \$40 a week translating the sensational French books of the cheaper sort. There is a continual demand for these novels because they are generally regarded as daring.

## AFRICAN OIL PALM

Grows Well on Arid as Well as Moist Soil.

The African continent seems to produce the greater number of vegetable growths which contain fatty or oily matter in a more or less fluid state. The fruits or other products of these plants are brought from the west coast of Africa by boat to Marseilles, Hamburg and Liverpool. The oil palm is one of the most valuable of the oil-producing varieties of the west coast. It extends from Cape Verde to Angola, over more than 3200 miles of coast, and penetrates into the continent as far as the region of the great lakes. It is even found on the east coast. Proximity to the sea is not as necessary for the oil palm as for the cocoa tree, for it grows very well in dry ground.

It is the fruit of the tree which yields the oil. From the pericarp is extracted a yellowish oil, but the nut itself affords a white oil. In the Gulf of Guinea, the main harvest from the fruit is from January to June. The natives only extract the yellow oil, while the white oil is taken from the nut in Europe. The pearly production of a plant in good condition is from 10 to 12 growths of the fruit making in all some 200 pounds, which yields about fifteen pounds of oil from the shell, and 30 pounds from the nut. Other products are taken from the tree, such as palm wine and fibres. The fibres of the young leaves are woven into baskets and waterproof cordage. In Europe the palm oil is used only for making soap and candles, and not as a food product. When fresh, however it has an agreeable taste, and might easily replace olive oil for table use.

## Mahogany Railroads.

Mahogany is often used for ties by the railroads in Cuba as well as in other tropical countries, but Sir William Van Horne has forbidden it on his road. He considers it a crime to cut small mahogany trees, as there is plenty of other timber in the forests suitable for construction purposes. A bridge on the Cuba Railroad near Santiago is built entirely of mahogany, but in violation of orders.

## HUNGER THE BEST SAUCE.

Sauce is used to create an appetite. The right way is to look to the digestion. When that is good you are certain to relish your food. Chamberlain's Tablets improve the digestion and create a healthy appetite. For sale by all dealers.

ADVERTISE IN THE HERALD

## DISEASE IN BRICK.

Air Drift From Ocean Can Carry Noxious Germs.

A French military surgeon in Algiers has recently found that spray driven ashore from a stormy sea can effectively transmit disease germs. Carrying on his investigation at Bab-el-oued, near Algiers, at a point where a number of sewers discharged into the sea, he found that the spray which was driven some 150 feet ashore and high into the air contained three times the number of germs ordinarily present in the air.

This spray forms a mist, which permeates the houses near to the waters edge and in it a number of virulent bacilli were found.

When a gale is blowing off shore the effect is still more pronounced, and the proportion of germs increased and the investigator is convinced that steps should be taken to protect shores from sewage pollution.

There are sufficient people in England and Scotland paying the annual tax imposed by the inland revenue upon the use of armorial bearings to produce a sum of \$350,000 each year. The great bulk of this sum is paid by people who are not at all proud about their family or their arms, but pay the tax regularly simply because they have carriages or plate heraldically decorated. The really old families of the realm, however, use armorial emblems for decorative purposes to an extent almost incredible in the eyes of those familiar with them only on note paper, table silver and carriage panels.

## South America's "Oil Bird."

One of the animal curiosities of South America is the "oil-bird" or guacharo. It breeds in rock caves on the mainland and one of its favorite haunts is the island of Trinidad. It lays its eggs in a nest made of mud, and the young birds are prodigiously fat. The natives melt the fat down in clay pots, and produce from it a kind of butter. The caves inhabited by the birds are usually accessible only from the sea, and the hunting of them is sometimes an exciting sport.

## German Military Training.

Germany, through the thrift, intelligence and prosperity of her people, illustrates to mankind the advantage of training in youth her manhood to the use of arms; the habits of discipline and the order and cleanliness of person are carried into after-life by all classes of modern Germans; this permeates the whole Nation, and is today recognized as a national characteristic. The womanhood of the Nation looks with reproach upon the man ignorant of military training.—African Monthly.

## He Did Not Follow It.

One day the famous Dr. Cheyne was summoned to attend Beau Nash, the unworldly king of Bath. He prescribed for him and the prescription was duly sent to be made up. Next day the physician called to see his patient, and in the course of his examination inquired whether the prescription had been followed. "No, sir," replied Nash, languidly. "If I had followed it I should have broken my neck, for I threw it out of the bedroom window."

## Friday Superstition.

Is Friday unlucky? Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Washington, Bismarck, Fahrenheit and Spurgeon were born on Friday. Henry VIII gave Cabot his commission which led to the discovery of North America, Columbus actually discovered this continent and the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock on Friday. Once more: The first newspaper printed by steam power (The London Times) appeared on a Friday; while the stamp act was repealed in England on the same day of the week. With Charles Dickens Friday was an especial favorite.

People who advertise their wares find plenty more coming.

Godliness does not mean exclusiveness.

# Jones' Baking Powders

Our Own Manufacture  
Guaranteed Pure  
Equal to Any  
Better than Most Kinds on the Market.  
Pure Cream Tartar  
Baking Soda  
Cinnamon, Cloves,  
Ginger, Spices  
Pepper, Sage, Hop, etc.  
Extract Vanilla and Lemon

## Best Quality

JONES, STEVENS & Co.

## SOME OLD-TIME REMEDIES.

Quaint Medical Practices of a Few Generations Ago.

Bleeding and poulticing and blistering were regarded as panaceas for all sorts of ills, and some of the most ignorant characters in the community were supposed to possess some occult knowledge of medicine. Some of their medicines contained all sorts of herbs or "yarks," as well as bugs, worms, snails and other mortally offensive ingredients. A once popular mixture was called the "Water of Life," says the New York Tribune.

Another popular remedy contained among other ingredients, hair cut from a black dog and burned to ashes, blood from a lamb, brains from a calf, earthworms bruised in a mortar, vinegar, four kinds of spices, ten kinds of "yarks," salt, pepper, the juice of blackberries and lemons and a liberal addition of skunk oil. This was regarded as particularly helpful in cases of persons afflicted with fits, or what was in those days called "falling sickness." Even gold leaf and powdered coral entered into some medical mixtures. Pearls and rubies were powdered and used as medicine. Some of the "ointments" in common use were composed of ingredients from the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms, and the very odor of them must have been enough to frighten away some diseases. Adders and vipers were supposed to contain medicinal powers, and they were slain and used in some remedies. Bugs and other equally tempting insects were collected and used both externally and internally as medicine. In a marvellous collection of old medicinal receipts owned by the Massachusetts Historical society there is one remedy for the smallpox and "fevers," in which toads are the chief ingredient. The toads, however, were to be collected only in the month of March. They were first boiled and then "pounded very well," in a mortar, and finally reduced to a powder.

Curious beliefs obtained regarding the virtues of animals as healers. It was thought that if a child afflicted with fits had a puppy for a bedfellow the disease would transfer itself from the child to the puppy. Children afflicted with the whooping cough were taken to the nearest mill and shaken in the hopper as "sure cure" for this disorder. Indeed, the writer remembers seeing a little girl brought to his grandfather's mill to be shaken in the hopper only a few years ago. It is not uncommon in our day for people in some localities to wear a little sulphur in a bag fastened to a cord around the neck as a preventative of the itch, rheumatism and all kinds of contagious diseases. Others carry an onion in the pocket to ward off several kinds of disease, and an old woman once solemnly assured the writer that if an aching tooth were extracted and kept in a bottle of whisky instead of being thrown away the person who had had the troublesome tooth extracted would never again have the toothache, "unless," she added, "the whisky wasn't pure."

This same wiseacre declared that if people would only smell their stockings when they took them off at night and before getting into bed they would never have unpleasant dreams. She also "knew for herself" that a red wooden rag worn around the left ankle would keep one from having rheumatism for she had had the rheumatism frequently until she tried this method.

## Clay's Death in Dispute.

Almost every visitor to Washington has noticed the dial of a clock on the avenue front of the National hotel, and has also noticed that the face of the clock, which is up in the arch on the roof, is a painted clock, and not a bona fide time piece.

They have also noticed that the hands of the clock are painted to indicate 8:33. This time has been registered on the National hotel over fifty years, and many have wondered why that particular time was selected.

The explanation is that the clock was painted soon after the death of Henry Clay, who died in room 22, of that hotel on June 29, 1850, and it is stated by authority that the time indicated by the hands of the clock was fixed to indicate the exact hour of the death of Henry Clay.

If this is the fact, the painters, or the person who ordered them to set the clock at that time, made an error, because although Henry Clay passed away in the hotel on that particular day, he died at 11:15 a. m., instead of 8:33. The people at the hotel will contend that their clock is right and that the papers and the records are all wrong.—Baltimore American.

## Royal Women Gamblers.

Marie Antoinette was a slave to cards. On one occasion she played for thirty-six hours at a sitting with but an intermission of a couple of hours. "The play at the queen's table at Fontainebleau" wrote the Emperor Joseph II, "was like that in a common gambling house; people of all kinds were there, and mingled without decorum; great scandal was caused by the fact that several of the ladies cheated."

Anne Boleyn, Henry VIII's ill-fated queen, was never quite so happy as when playing for high stakes. The records of privy purse expenses are full of her winnings from her royal house, for she was a lucky player.

## HAD TAKEN HIS WEIGHT IN MEDICINE.

M. D. Faucett, of Gillsville, Ga., says he had taken his weight in medicine for headache and constipation, but never used anything that did him so much good as Chamberlain's Tablets. For sale by all dealers.

Children Cry

tcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant, it contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and relieves Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, weakens the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

Genuine CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

in Use For Over 30 Years

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THROW OUT THE LINE.  
Give Them Help and Many Greencastles People Will Be Happier.

"Throw Out the Life Line"—Weak kidneys need help. They're often overworked—they can't get the poison filtered out of the blood.

Will you help them? Doan's Kidney Pills have brought benefit to thousands of kidney sufferers.

Greencastle testimony proves their worth.

Miss Jane Albin 608 Illinois St., Greencastle, Ind., says: "For some time my kidneys bothered me. Whenever I did any heavy work, severe pains went through my sides and hips. I had dizzy spells and felt tired all the time. On a friend's advice, I used Doan's Kidney Pills and the made a change for the better at once. I continued to take this remedy, and the pains left and my health improved. I have had no trouble since."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y. sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y. sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

## ANCIENT COUNTERFEITS

Phoney Money Popular in the Golden Days of Charles I.

It is difficult to think of counterfeiters in connection with the golden days of Charles I, but a recent discovery of old coins in the well which is being excavated in the ruins of Scarborough Castle, England, seems to prove that they not only existed at that time but were frequently in danger from the officers of the law.

The find in question consisted of a large mass of copper or brass strips, together with a number of imperfectly struck coins. The discovery took place at a distance of 130 feet from the surface of the ground.

H. A. Grueber, the keeper of the coins at the British Museum to whom a portion of the find was sent, pronounced them to be incomplete farthings of the reign of Charles I. issued between 1626 and 1630. It appears that the right to issue these coins was granted by King Charles to the Dowager Duchess of Richmond and Sir Francis Crane, who no doubt made a considerable profit on the monopoly. The result of this monopoly seems to have been that extensive forgeries took place, and the British Museum's expert is of opinion that the coins found during the excavations at Scarborough Castle are forgeries struck at the time, and that in all probability they were thrown down the well to escape detection.

A lot of people never hear opportunity knocking for them, being themselves too busy knocking other people.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.  
MONON ROUTE TIME TABLE.  
(In effect Nov. 24, 1912, at 5:00 a.m.)

North Bound.  
4 ..... 1:54 a.m.  
10 ..... 9:57 a.m.  
6 ..... 12:33 p.m.  
3 ..... 2:20 p.m.

South Bound.  
12 ..... 5:50 p.m.  
5 ..... 3:25 p.m.  
11 ..... 8:15 a.m.  
9 ..... 5:21 p.m.

J. D. ELLIS, Agent.

Going West  
8:30 a.m. (Ex. Sun.) ..... 2:03 Daily  
5:24 a.m. (Ex. Sun.) 3:47 (Ex. Sun.)  
12:28 p.m. Daily ..... 9:10 (Ex. Sun.)  
1:20 a.m. Daily ..... 4:17 Daily

—000—  
VANDALIA RAILROAD TIME TABLE

Eastbound. Westbound.

No. 18 2:19 a.m. No. 35 12:33 a.m.  
No. 14 6:42 a.m. No. 13 3:12 a.m.  
No. 34 3:03 p.m. No. 27 8:04 a.m.  
No. 20 1:58 p.m. No. 9 8:53 a.m.  
No. 8 2:56 p.m. No. 21 11:27 a.m.  
No. 26 6:04 p.m. No. 7 3:05 p.m.  
No. 44 9:47 p.m. No. 33 6:01 p.m.

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Hardwood

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Saver with 54 in.

handle-- I can do

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Sent to your own

door for only a

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In the shape of a triangle it will get into

the corners. It gets

the dust and holds it

It is easily cleaned. It

saves your back. It's

a real pleasure to use

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